

CURB / PAVEMENT MARKINGS

1. PREPARATION

- a. Calculate the amount of pain required for the job.
- b. Use water based paints.
- c. Determine whether the wastes will be hazardous or not and designate the proper disposal of said wastes.
- d. Determine locations of storm drain inlets and sewer inlets that may need to be protected.
- e. Prepare surfaces to be painted without generating wastewater scraping.
- f. Thoroughly sweep up all paint scrapings and place them in the appropriate solid waste facilities.
- g. If paint stripping is needed, use a citrus-based paint remover whenever possible, which is less toxic than chemical strippers.
- h. If wastewater will be generated, use curb, dyke, etc. around the activity to collect the filter and collect the debris.

2. PROCESS

- a. Paint curb/pavement.
- b. Prevent over-spraying of paints and/or excessive sandblasting.
- c. Use drip pans and drop clothes in areas of mixing paints and painting.
- d. Store latex paint rollers and brushes in air tight bags to be reused later.
- e. Have available absorbent material and other BMPs ready for an accident pain spill.

3. ACTIONS

- a. Paint out brushes and rollers as much as possible. Squeeze excess paint from brushes and rollers back into the containers prior to cleaning them.
- b. Pour excess paint from trays and buckets back into the paint can containers and wipe with cloth or paper towels. Dispose of the towels according to the recommendations on the paint being used.
- c. Rinse water-based paint brushes in the sink after pre-cleaning. Never pour excess paint or wastewater from cleanup of paint in the storm drain.
- d. Upon completion of the painting project, a five-gallon bucket of clean water is used to clean the paint sprayer until the water comes out clear. The mixture of sprayed water/paint is directed at a pile of waste material. The material is allowed to dry before it is taken to the landfill.

4. DOCUMENTATION

- a. Write-up/report of any discharges into storm drain system.